



IT'S SO IF IT'S IN THE LEDGER.

THE vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Newport has extended a call to the pastorate to Rev. G. W. McCready of Winchester.

HENRY C. RICE, who was elected Police Judge of Richmond at the recent November election, has brought suit against Judge James Tevis, the incumbent, whose term does not expire until September 1st, 1894. There is a conflict in the new law, and the case is attracting considerable attention. The office pays \$1,500 per year.

THE following officers were chosen to serve for one year for the Central Presbyterian Sunday-school at the meeting of the session last week:

Superintendent—J. James Wood. Assistant Superintendent—J. M. Scott. Secretary and Treasurer—C. W. Darvall. Librarian—C. Schultz Wood. Assistant Librarian—John B. Orr. Organists—Miss Mary Cox, Miss Fannie Gordon. Lecturer—Professor J. H. Rowland.

KNOCKS HIS SALARY.

Postmaster Paynter of Vanceburg Has a Fifty Dollar Souvenir.

In the Money Order Division of the Cincinnati Postoffice was detected a dangerous counterfeit Treasury note.

It was all the more dangerous in that it was not a one or two dollar bill, but a half century or fifty dollar note.

It is the first case of the kind which has come to pass in a green old age.

And it was discovered by what may be termed as careful accident.

Mr. Ritter was running over quite a number of bills when this one off-ended his sensitive eye, long used to scanning currency.

He could not describe how he came to take the second or suspicious look at the bill, because it was pretty well worn out with handling and had undoubtedly been going the rounds for years as a legitimate note upon the United States Treasury.

He attributes his suspicion to something indefinable upon a counterfeit which is, perhaps, too minute to strike the senses harshly, but still directs inquiry more closely.

It would seem that the very fact of its being bogus stamps it with spuriousness, no matter how cleverly it may be made to conform to the original or genuine ones.

Every person who handles money in large quantities becomes quite expert at detecting counterfeits, and all in this same indefinable way.

But the fact that all new issues are carefully studied must measurably account for it.

The bogus note is thus described by the Treasury catalogue:

A good counterfeit. All genuine notes of this series are printed on fiber paper. The counterfeits are on plain paper. Lathe-work and numbering good. All genuine notes have a flourish between Series of 1869, upper left corner, face of note, thus:

On the counterfeit it is omitted, thus:

It will be seen that the defects are few and latent, requiring close scrutiny for their detection and would pass any one who is not thoroughly posted on currency. Of this particular note it is strikingly true, since it had been so long in circulation that the marks which would distinguish it from the genuine issue were all but obliterated.

The plates from which the counterfeits were made were long ago seized by the Government, and it is believed to be years since a note made from them has been discovered.

In order to be more positive Mr. Ritter had Receiving Teller White of the Sub-Treasury pass upon it.

Their opinions agreed, and the bogus bill was duly punched full of holes and attached to the usual blank form, asking the person presenting it to trace it back.

When the note reaches the person who cannot tell from whom he received it, the blank requests him to forward it to the United States Treasury.

The note was among others of smaller denomination received in a remittance from Postmaster George B. Paynter of Vanceburg, to whom it was returned.

That gentleman will undoubtedly open his eyes when he sees the perforated piece of useless paper which he took for the value of fifty gold dollars of the realm, and worst of all, it will knock a pretty good sized hole in his salary, for he will be the loser unless an honest man passed it on him and redeems it.

THE Farmers Bank of Flemingsburg declared its usual 5 per cent. semi-annual dividend January 1st.

STREET CAR DELAY

Caused by the Man at the Power House Going to Sleep.

As soon as the performance of the Walker Whiteside Company at the Opera-house last night was over, the street car was filled to its utmost capacity in a very few moments with residents of the East End who were anxious to get to their homes.

Some noticed the lights were not shining as brightly as they should and didn't wait for the car to go, and they were wise, for the car did not leave the Opera-house until about 11:45, and then it had to go to the power house after Superintendent Limerick, who went there from the Opera-house to see the cause of the delay.

The passengers on the car wanted to get to sleep while the men on duty at the power house had gone to sleep.

Hence the delay and the sudden appearance of the Superintendent at the power house at almost midnight last night.

The Monk!

By MATTHEW G. LEWIS, (MONK LEWIS.)

Mr. Lewis was a member of the British Parliament, and his book became so popular in England a hundred years ago that it gained for him the title of "Monk Lewis."

It is a fine piece of classic composition, and after being out of print for many years it has been republished from the original text.

It is far superior to "Maria Monk" and books of that character.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY THOMAS A. DAVIS, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Baird-McCallough Wedding.

The marriage of S. P. Baird and Miss Jennie McCallough, which was announced last week, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride on Third street. The ceremony was pronounced by Rev. T. W. Watts of the M. E. Church, South. The attendants were J. D. Gray and Miss Laura Mitchell.

No invitations having been issued, the company present was composed of a few of Mr. Baird's warmest friends from Carlisle, together with Miss McCallough's nearest relatives and friends.

The beautiful and costly presents that were received showed how highly the bride and groom were esteemed by their many friends, both in Carlisle and this city.

They took the train at 4:20 for Cincinnati, where they will spend a few days, after which they will visit Mr. Baird's father in Indiana, and then return in about ten days to their home in Carlisle.

DON'T MIND AMERICANS.

The Difference Stated in a Way That Can't Be Mistaken.

Omaha American.—We find a great many people fear the Roman boycott. Those fellows will appreciate what Peck says in the following item:

Able Editor (metropolitan daily).—"See here, sir, you were sent to the Irish Fractional Society meeting last night and brought only twenty-four lines, instead of two columns, as I told you."

New Reporter.—"There were only a few present, and nothing was done."

Able Editor.—"Never mind that. Let it rip! Americans haven't spunk enough to kick at anything, and they'll keep on subscribing anyhow. Go out and pick up some persons about some prominent Italian merchants who superintend peanut stands. Some of them can read."

How well that editor knew the American people! It should teach us one thing anyway, and that is to stand together as closely as the Roman Catholic contingent. Line up, boys, and patronize Americans. If merchants are afraid of Rome's boycott, let them have Rome. Hunt up a friend and spend your money with him.

Persons desirous of joining the A. P. A., or those interested in the purposes of the Order, will please address Box 482, Maysville, Ky.

Died Last Night.

Tommy, the four-year-old son of John Hays, the groceryman of the Fleming pike, died last night about 11:30 of diphtheria. He was a bright little fellow, and will be missed by all who knew him. The arrangements for the funeral have not been completed. The parents have the sympathy of the community.

List of Advertised Letters.

Below is a list of letters remaining uncalled for at the Maysville Postoffice for the week ending January 9th, 1894:

Aikman, Bettie. Jones, Jno. R. Littlejohn, Rosa. Buckler, A. N. Linton, Wm. Champ, Mrs. Lizzie. Collier, Lena. McMillan, Elizabeth. Collier, Bridget. Powers, Leonard. Crawford, Mrs. Lucinda. Richmond, Charles. Davis, Mrs. Jamie. Ross, Angelina. Houser, J. A. Shelton, Nina. Hutchins, Geo. Warren, Belle. Huston, Willie. Wheeler, Augusta.

One cent due on each of above.

Persons calling for these letters will please say that they are advertised.

THOMAS A. DAVIS, Postmaster.

Vick's Floral Guide, 1894.

It contains descriptions that describe, not mislead; illustrations that instruct, not exaggerate. This year it comes to us in a suit of gold. Printed in eight different colors besides black. Colored plates of chrysanthemums, poppies and vegetables. On the front cover is a very exquisite bunch of Vick's new white branching aster and on the back is a new double anemone; 112 pages filled with many new novelties of value as well as all the old leading varieties of flowers and vegetables.

We advise our friends who intend doing anything in the garden this year to consult Vick's before starting operations. Send 10 cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for Vick's Guide. It costs nothing, as you can deduct the 10 cents from your first order. It certainly will pay you.



If you have friends visiting you, or if you are going away on a visit, please drop us a note to that effect.

Miss Lucy Durrett is visiting friends in Bourbon.

Miss Katie Moore is visiting her cousin, Nellie Buckley, at Murphysville.

Mrs. George Bruce of Covington is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. M. Evans, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Best have returned from a visit to relatives at Millersburg.

Miss May Buckley has resumed her studies at White Sulphur, after a visit to her parents at Murphysville.

Misses Alice and Marguerite Lalley of Mill Creek left Monday to resume their studies at White Sulphur Academy.

Duke A. Rudy will leave Indianapolis to-day, and will either go South or up in Ohio for a few days and then return home.

Mrs. William B. Grant of West Third street has gone to Minerva to be present at the Foley-Horan nuptials that will take place there to-day.

The Gallipolis Journal thus notices the visit to that city of Mr. and Mrs. Mullineux, formerly Miss Iva Bridges of this city: "Mr. and Mrs. William Mullineux, whose romantic marriage was spoken of a few weeks since, are here visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Mullineux. Will is looking well and as handsome as ever, while Mrs. Mullineux we must say is certainly a lovely lady. Pleasant and prosperous life is our wish."

ELIJAH T. REES has set out half a mile of young locust trees along the pike line of his farm, opposite Shannon Church and Cemetery.

For Rent.

The comfortable residence No. 221 West Second street. Can be inspected. Possession February 1st. Apply at this office.

WANT THEIR MONEY.

Judgment Winners Against the C. and O. Ask For a Receiver.

Twelve persons in this city and Dover, who have obtained judgments against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in sums ranging from \$200 to \$2,500 for damage to their property in building the road, have jointly filed in the Circuit Court their petitions asking for the appointment of a Receiver to operate the road under orders of Court until enough money is collected by him to pay off the plaintiffs' judgments, including interest and costs in full. The plaintiffs pray that the road be enjoined from running their trains in front of their property, and from using the road in any way, until the judgments are paid in full.

Executions issued in all of the cases were returned marked "no property found."

The case comes on for trial in February term.

CLEVELAND'S LOGIC.

HIS IDEA IS LESS WAGES AND MORE WORK.

Like Selling Clothing at Less Than Cost, the Money is Made by Selling a Great Many of Them.

Cincinnati Enquirer, (Dem.) December 28th.—In his annual message the President communicated to Congress his views as to what objects should be aimed at in tariff legislation, and, at the same time, informed them that a measure had been prepared by the appropriate Congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines suggested by him. Then, as if to relieve Congress from any anxiety lest that committee should fail in its duty, he said this measure would be promptly submitted for legislative action. Thanks to the vigilance of the President, his committee has made its report.

The purpose of this article is not to analyze this measure or the report which accompanies it, but rather to call attention to what it ought to be, if it really does embody the President's view of tariff reform. Hitherto Presidents have recommended to Congress from time to time such measures as seemed to them demanded by the interests of the country. The message before us is the first one which indicates that the President had taken into his own hands the framing of such a measure, and had appropriated to himself a standing committee of Congress as the medium through which to present his views. If the Committee on Ways and Means had merely been acting as a committee of the House, the President could not have given any assurance that their work would be promptly submitted for legislative action. With characteristic modesty the President assures Congress that the bill which he is about to have reported from the Committee on Ways and Means "is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit." He might perhaps better have said, as Touchstone said of his sweetheart: "An ill-favored thing, but mine own."

As an aid to a proper understanding of the Wilson Tariff Bill, let us look over the President's prologue, in which he tells us what it should contain, and then assures us that it is all there.

He would "stanchly adhere" to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only, but at the same time would not close his eyes to "the fact that conditions have grown up among us which, in justice and fairness, call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our Government actually demand." That is to say, we should stanchly adhere to the principle and yet, with judicious discrimination, depart from it.

The departure from the revenue principle ought, he thinks, to be in two directions: First, a reduction of the present tariff charges upon the necessities of life, and second, the abolition of all duties on raw materials necessary to our manufactures.

An examination of the Wilson Bill will show us what the President regards as the necessities of life, and what, in his opinion, are raw materials necessary to our manufacturers. In a general way he refers to food, clothing and shelter, as summing up the necessities of life. This is a broad field for consideration. "Tariff reform leader," who might supposed to be inflexibly opposed to tariffism, in government, his plea for low duties on the necessities of life are rather startling. His words are: "These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a Government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people."

Upon such a principle it would be equally proper to first collect higher duties upon the necessities of life, and then distribute the receipts among those people most in need of them, or who might, for any reason, find most favor with those in charge of the Government.

It is in dealing with raw materials, however, that the President reaches the higher plane of the statesmanship of his school. He would have free raw materials mainly for the benefit of "our manufacturers." While they pay duties on raw materials, they cannot export their manufactured products to compete with those of other Nations. "The world should be open to our National ingenuity and enterprise."

While our thoughtful President was thus opening the markets of Europe to our manufactured goods, it at once occurred to him that the American manufacturer must not only have free raw materials from abroad, but he must have cheaper labor at home. At first thought the operatives, whose skilled labor transforms the raw materials into fabrics of many times their value, would not like to see their wages reduced. Perhaps that is because they have not thought the subject over so carefully for themselves as the President has for them. His mind labored on this problem, and thus it was delivered:

"The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods, soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. The union of war charge of